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The Daily Commercial.

Our Great Victories.

The Proclamations by President LINCOLN recommending thanks to Almighty God for our late victories, and prayer for the brave leaders and soldiers in the field, and for all who mourn those fallen in battle, and the order directing a National salute at noon to-morrow, fitly commemorate the great events of the day.

Atlanta.

Our forces hold undisturbed this key point in the Confederacy, HOOD divided his army, and SHERMAN, getting between the two parts, attacked that part intrenched at Jonesboro, on the Macon road. Being defeated there the rebels retreated seven miles to Lovejoy's Station, where they threw up works, to which place SHERMAN pursued. Finding SHERMAN on the only road that could supply him, HOOD, at Atlanta, blew up his magazine, destroyed a large amount of munitions and other property, and retreated, but in what direction, or whither, nothing is said. Gen. SLOCUM immediately occupied the city from the North side.

The rebel loss is put between two and three thousand, and ours at about twelve hundred. Gen. SHERMAN intimates that for the present active operations have ended, his army requiring rest, it having been in constant battle or skirmish since the 5th of May last.

To those who had allowed themselves to think that HOOD's army would be not only driven out of the rebel stronghold, but completely demolished, this victory, great as it is, may not seem complete. When we reflect that so much of the military power as was lodged in HOOD's army—and it was second only to that centering in LEE's army—has been broken, that the strongest and the really most important point on which the Rebellion rested has been wrenched away; when we remember that the stupendous game of months has been fairly and completely won, who can fail to see that it is the great victory of the war? At best HOOD's army can be counted now only in fragments scattered in different directions. It no longer possesses the defensive or offensive power of an army. If, as a whole, it could not hold Atlanta, what place can the fragments hold? With Atlanta lost, wherefore make a stand, were that possible, elsewhere?

The full effect of this victory cannot now be fully estimated. For months the rebels have said that when Atlanta fell, hope would die out. They did not put too high an estimate on what would be the effect of what has happened. Their only remaining hope is LEE's army, on which this disaster must tell overwhelmingly.

Making the Best of It.

"We must make the best of it," said a member of the Democratic party who was disappointed, sadly disappointed, with the platform and the nominations made at the Chicago Convention last week; "and," he continued, "there is but one way left for me to make the best of it—that is, to keep right on for my country. My party has abandoned the duty of patriotism; has undertaken to malign the institutions of civil liberty; has threatened to repeat the crime of rebellion, should it not succeed at the polls next November; has threatened to inaugurate another civil war; has threatened the existence of my country; has proposed to make terms with rebels; in short, my party has abandoned me and my country, and there is but one thing left for me to do—to stick to my country and let the Democratic party look out for itself."

The gentleman who used this language is no imaginary personage, but a man who, up to the very day that the Chicago nominations were made had withheld his sympathy from the present administration, and was resolved to do what he could to defeat the Baltimore platform and nominations at the forthcoming presidential election. He was in favor of a change, but the change took place in himself, and he is now in favor of no other change, unless it be such on the part of other Democrats who love their country, as he has experienced. We presume that the resolutions and the speeches at the meeting in this city on Saturday night would make many a Democrat wince. Our neighbor of the *Post* has printed the resolutions, but has very discreetly avoided giving any report of what was said in support of them. It does not even give a sketch of the proceedings, beyond a mere statement of its own opinions of the speakers. But the resolutions tell their own story. They are denunciatory of the Administration but not of the Rebellion. They set forth that to show up the manifold sins of the Administration against the country and its laws is *the first duty* of the Democratic party. They also promise to return to a metallic currency. Well, their last experiments in metallic currency under JAMES BUCHANAN in time of peace were so successful that the people are very likely to understand the worth of such promises. They promise to provide for the wounded soldier, and for the orphans of those who have fallen in the cause of the Union. How are such promises to be fulfilled by a party which declares itself in favor of Southern independence? Are they who repudiate the cause of the Union, and who acknowledge that the rebellion was righteous, likely to do any kindly acts to the soldiers of the Union army? This question needs no answer from us. We can all judge what the Democratic party would do from what it has already done. It is enough that it has promised to make peace by acknowledging the independence of the Rebel Confederacy. The American people have too much patriotism left in their breasts to tolerate the thought of such an abandoned party ever obtaining power in these United States.

The New Bounty Law.

We publish in another column a supplement to an act relating to the payment of bounties to volunteers, passed by our State Legislature at its last regular session. As there has been much doubt and speculation upon the terms of this act, its appearance will be a source of information to which all may apply and be satisfied.

Look At It.

For the first time in the history of this country a political convention, composed of delegates from numerous States, propose an armistice to the armed enemies of the Government. While the latter is straining every effort for self-preservation; while our young men are leaving in every train for the seat of war, and while earnest preparations are making for the approaching draft, the politicians at Chicago adopt a platform which is satisfactory to Vallandigham, Wood and Cox, and go before the country upon an issue of peace with rebels who boast of their treason, whose hands are red with the blood of our sons and brothers.

The Latest Despotism.

The Secessionists of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, are much enraged, and clamor that the brutal despotism at Washington has deprived them of their constitutional rights, because Gen. Heintzelman will not allow them powder and shot to fire at Union soldiers and assassinate their loyal neighbors.

The Storm.

Owing to the storm last night, and the consequent lameness in the operations of the telegraph, our news this morning, from all points, is rather meager.

The Frigate Niagara.

The latest and most important news we have from Europe is the fact of the United States frigate *Niagara* having seized the rebel pirate steamer *Georgia* about twenty miles from Lisbon, put a prize crew on board and sent her to New York. The Captain and crew of the pirate steamer were paroled and landed at Dover. It appears that at the time of the seizure the *Georgia* was sailing under the British flag, and for this reason the pirate Captain entered his protest against the seizure. We apprehend that this protest will amount to very little unless the pirate can show that he is a British subject and had authority to use the British flag, very interesting points to prove. We are told that the event has created much controversy. This, however, might be expected in connection with such a very important event. One thing is certain, that if the same persons engage in the same business any more after having been paroled, their necks may be stretched, all protests to the contrary notwithstanding. Any man who has not the pluck to put up the flag he professes to defend and to sail under it, but who tries to sneak out to sea under the flag of a nation not his own to assail and destroy unarmed vessels, is not likely to receive much sympathy anywhere. We should think that a man who had used the British flag to cover his piratical craft, would, when caught in the act, be too much even for Englishmen to harbor. If they have any pride in the flag of their country, they will rejoice with us that the commander of the Niagara captured the piratevessel. If true, it is gratifying to learn that the capture was effected under the consent of the British Government. God speed the Niagara!

Locomotive Explosion.

We find in the Erie *Dispatch* the particulars of a frightful locomotive explosion which occurred on the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, on Wednesday.

An engine and tender left Erie to bring up an extra train which was ordered. When about three miles beyond Union the boiler exploded with terrific violence, literally dividing the engine just forward of the safety valve, throwing the back part with the tender back up the track for some twenty rods. There were upon the engine, Mr. McConnell, the engineer, Karney, the fireman, and a butter dealer from Chatauqua county. The engineer and brakesman were thrown off on the right side of the track. The former had his left leg completely torn in pieces below the knee. The limb was amputated, but he died in a few hours.

The brakesman, Fargo, was struck in the right side by a fragment and so seriously injured that he died before night. The fireman was thrown into the air so high at least as to fall through the top of a large hemlock. His clothing was all blown off his person, and the body literally smashed to a jelly. He was thrown some twelve rods from the place of explosion. The stranger, Mr. Parker, was found on the left of the track, his head blown off, terribly mangled and entirely lifeless. One piece of the the boiler, four or five feet long, was found some ten rods distant, and was thrown with such force as to sever trees from six to eight inches in diameter in its course. A shanty near the track was completely filled with fragments, and a woman in it slightly injured. The engineer stated that the steam gauge did not indicate more than the usual amount of steam. The locomotive, we are informed, was an old one.

The Capture of the Ram Tennessee.

The following extract from a private letter written by one who participated in the fight, gives the particulars of the capture of the ram, Tennessee, which have not been elsewhere described:

At about eight o'clock the ram Tenntasee was seen steering across our bow. We were then inside Fort Morgan, and as she passed, we kept pouring in her deadly broadsides from her one hundred and thirty pounder rifle guns, during the action, and Capt. Strong shouted, "Open her out open her out; ring four bells;" and determined if by any means possible to penetrate her side with the Monongahela's ram. We drove the Kennebec ahead at full speed, opening her wide, hit the ram was quite fast, and she passed the Monongahela, and her Brooks rifle grinned within a few feet of our men, who stood and looked them out of countenance, we striking her on the port quarter with our port bow taking away her quarter boat, and taking her davit on our anchor. She snapped three times, thanks to a merciful God, and now as she passed abreast of our chains, she belched forth, and a shell bursted in our side, blowing an enormous hole in us, filling the berth-deck with smoke and splinters, and pieces of shell, wounding seven men, and Acting Ensign H. E. Tinkham very severely. Mr. T., when the ram passed us, feared that she would explode a shell on the berth-deck, and ran down to order his division on deck; when, as he reached the lower step of the ladder, the shell exploded, severely wounding one man, Daniel Godfrey, and others severely and slightly. Mr. Tinkham, thinking the ship on fire from the remarks, refused to leave his quarters until unable to stay longer from weakness. Soon after this, the Metacomet cast off, and went in pursuit of the Selma, followed by the Port Royal. The Selma soon hoisted the white flag, and the Old Star Spangled Banner was raised amid the vociferous cheers of our gallant tars.

The large ships now anchored, and we ran towards the Hartford, when the ram came boldly, deliberately out from the fort towards the fleet, creeping along like some demon intent on doing a big job, or the arch fiend who rules this "Southern Confederacy," so called, on she comes, and the signal is made to the Monongahela and the Monitors to destroy the enemy's principal vessel. While the Hartford and Brooklyn got immediately under way without a moment's hesitation, the Monongahela bounds forward, her powerful engine soon driving her through the water, far beyond any one else in the race, and alone, on, on she rushes, a single wooden ship, to attack the most formidable ram ever built, fresh, unhurt, while the noble Monongahela had not had a fair breathing spell after the terrible race she has just run.

They approach each other. Another moment, and the gallant Strong leaves his heavy iron prow in the side of the terrible monitorial, and they separate for the present. The Monitors approach, belching forth their awful crushers, causing the slabs to fly from her almost impenetrable sides. The gallant old Hartford is upon her, and her terrible broadsides rattles against her sides, defiantly returned by the demon. The old Brooklyn gives her another. The Lackawanna—beautiful ship—comes at her, and as she strikes her, both vessels simultaneously pour terrible broadsides into each other. Lackawanna seemed as if the Lackawanna must be destroyed, the ram poured such a terrible fire into her just as she sunk. But no! they separate and during this time I have seen the ram's smoke-stack double up like a half shut jackknife. Then when the Hartford poured in her terrible broadside, it went skipping through the air, and the huge beast vomited forth smoke and flame as if the infernal thing was really a home for demons, who rioted in the flames of pandemonium below the huge crater he had opened in her top. Her flag is gone, and she makes an effort to get back to Fort Morgan, but a Monitor gives her a mighty lunge, and declares that they pelt away at her, while the Ossipee reaches the scene, and, with her engine wide open, rushes at her. Her noble commander remembers when in the fragile Keystone State he had twenty-four poor fellows killed by one of these Monitors, and his hour of satisfaction has arrived. But this is too much; they have not fired for some time from the ram, and they shove out a white flag in token of submission. * * * *

A Movement Abandoned.

It appears from a statement made by a New York *Herald* correspondent, that at an early hour on the 2d inst., a movement was set on foot for the purpose of striking the Boydton Plankroad, from Petersburg to Stony Creek Depot, on which it was reported the enemy was moving heavy wagon trains. Gregg's division of cavalry was ordered up to the front, where it was formed by the second division of the Fifth Corps, and proceeded some distance, meeting two regiments of rebel cavalry.

Skirmishing at once commenced, and the enemy evinced a strong determination to hold their position. Finding that the main body of the enemy were further in advance on the road, and not wishing to bring on a general engagement our forces returned to camp.

The French journals inform us of a very charming innovation in the mode of setting dessert on the table at very grand banquets. It is very costly, and for that reason will hardly be extensively adopted. The fruit, instead of being placed in dishes, is brought in, *still growing*, in pots. Pears, cherries, peaches, grapes, plums, figs, nectarines, &c., are placed on the table growing on dwarfed espaliers, the pots standing on silver sockets, or on trays. Strawberries thus growing are easily obtained. A pot containing a strawberry plant in full bearing it place before each guest.

Our Great Victories.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT

"Glory to God Who Giveth the Victory"

Sunday Next to be Observed in Thanksgiving.

Prayer for Our Brave Soldiers and their Leaders in the Field.

Thanks to Farragut, Sherman, Canby and Granger.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

NATIONAL SALUTE SEPTEMBER 7TH.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5—11 a. m.

To Maj.-Gen. Dix: The President has issued the following recommendations and orders in relation to the recent successes of the United States forces at Mobile and Atlanta.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, }
WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1864. }

The signal success that Divine Providence has recently vouchsafed to the operations of the United States fleet and army in the harbor of Mobile, in the reduction of Fort Powell, Fort Gaines, and Fort Morgan, and the glorious achievements of the army under General Sherman, in the State of Georgia, resulting in the capture of the city of Atlanta, call for devout acknowledgments to the Supreme Being, in whose hands are the destinies of nations. It is therefore requested that on next Sunday, in all places of worship in the United States, thanksgiving be offered to Him for his mercy in preserving our national existence against insurgent rebels who have been waging cruel war against the government of the United States for its overthrow; and also that prayer be made for Divine protection to our brave soldiers and their leaders in the field who have so often and so gallantly periled their lives in battling with the enemy, and for blessing and comfort from the Father of mercy to the sick, wounded and prisoners, and to the orphans and widows of those who have fallen in the service of their country; and that He will continue to uphold the Government of the United States against all efforts of public enemies and secret foes.

[Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, }
WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1864. }

The national thanks are tendered by the President to Admiral Farragut and Maj.-Gen. Canby for the skill and courage with which the recent operations in Mobile Harbor and against Forts Powell and Gaines and Fort Morgan, were planned and executed; also to Admiral Farragut and Major-General Granger, under whose immediate care they were conducted, and the gallant commanders on bay and land, and to the officers and men engaged in these operations, for the ability and courage which, under the blessing of Providence, have been crowned with brilliant success, and thus won for them the applause and thanks of the nation.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, }
WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1864. }

The National thanks are tendered by the President to Maj.-Gen. W. T. Sherman and the gallant officers and soldiers of his command before Atlanta for the distinguished ability, courage and perseverance displayed in their campaign in Georgia, which under the Divine Power resulted in the capture of the city of Atlanta.

The marches, battles, sieges and other military operations that have signalized the campaign must render it famous in the annals of war, and have entitled those who have participated therein to the applause and thanks of the nation. (Signed,)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, }
WASHINGTON, September 3, 1864. }

Ordered, First, That on Monday the 5th day of September, commencing at the hour of 12 o'clock, there shall be given a salute of 100 guns at the Arsenal and Navy Yard at Washington; and on Tuesday the 6th day of September and on the day after the receipt of the order at each Arsenal or Navy Yard in the United States for the recent brilliant achievements of the fleet and land forces of the United States in the Harbor of Mobile.

The Secretary of War will issue the necessary directions in their respective Departments for the execution of the order.

Second, That on Wednesday, the 7th Sept., commencing at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, there shall be fired a salute of 100 guns at the Arsenal at Washington, and at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Newport, Ky., and St. Louis, and at the Navy Yards, Mobile, Pensacola, Hilton Head and Newbern the day after the receipt of this order for the brilliant achievements of the army under the command of Gen. Sherman, in the State of Georgia, and the capture of Atlanta. The Secretary of War will issue directions for the execution of this order. Signed,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

FROM ATLANTA.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S DISPATCH

THE REBEL ARMY DIVIDED.

One Half Beaten, the Other Retreat from the City.

REBEL LOSS 2,500---OUR LOSS 1,200.

"ATLANTA FAIRLY OURS."

Three Rebel Generals Killed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, September 4.

Major General Dix:

Sherman's official report of the capture of Atlanta has just been received, dated 26 miles south of Atlanta, yesterday morning. It has been detained by the breaking of the telegraph lines, as already reported.

Our army withdrew from about Atlanta on the 30th and made a break on the East Point road and reached a good position from which it stretched to the Macon Road. Howard was on the right, near Jonesboro, and Schofield on the left near Rough and Ready.

Howard found the enemy in force at Jonesboro, and intrenched his troops within half a mile of the railroad. The enemy attacked him at 3 p. m., and was easily repulsed, leaving his dead and wounded.

Finding a strong opposition on the road, I advanced the left and centre rapidly to the railroad, and made a good lodgment, and broke all the way from Rough and Ready, down to Howard's left near Jonesboro, and by the same movement I interposed my whole army between Atlanta and that part of the enemy entrenched in and around Jonesboro.

On the first we made a general attack on the enemy at Jonesboro, the 14th Corps, General Jeff C. Davis, carrying the works, with ten guns and about 1,000 prisoners. The enemy retreated South, and we have followed him to his hastily constructed lines near Lovejoy Station.

Gen. Hood finding me on the only road that could supply him, and between him and a considerable part of his army, blew up the magazine in Atlanta and left in the night. The 20th corps, Gen. Slocum, took possession on the 31. So that Atlanta is ours and fairly won.

Since the 5th of May we have been in one constant battle or skirmish, and we need rest. Our losses will not exceed 1200, and we have over 300 rebel dead, 200 wounded, and over 1,500 prisoners. (Signed)

W. T. SHERMAN.

A later dispatch from Gen. Slocum, dated on the night of the 3d at Atlanta, says: The enemy destroyed seven locomotives and eighty-one cars, loaded with ammunition, rebel arms and stores, and left fourteen pieces of artillery, mostly uninjured, and large but no small arms. Deserters are constantly coming into our lines. (Signed) M. C. MEIGS,

Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, September 5.

The Richmond papers say that in the battle near Atlanta, our troops were at first repulsed but finally drove the enemy back with heavy loss, including three Generals—Anderson, Patton and Hardee.

From Panama.

The Mexican Empire not to be Recognized by Chili,

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.

By advices from Panama we learn that the Chilian Chamber of Deputies resolved that the Mexican Empire should not be recognized.

The coast traffic of Chili has been opened to all nations, and a motion has been pressed in favor of an offensive and defensive agreement between all the South American Republics.

Guerrilla Movements in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 5.

There was a report circulated on credible authority in Cairo on Saturday, that a considerable force of rebels under Shelby have appeared at Chalk Bluffs, twenty miles from Charlestown. A part of them were expected to attack Charlestown, while the remnant demonstrated against Cape Girardeau. This is doubtless some of Freeman's gang of guerrillas making an excursion into Missouri, as the last accounts from Shelby placed him in the vicinity of Helena where he has been operating for some time past.

From General Sheridan.

BATTLE NEAR BERRYVILLE.

The Rebels Driven from their Entrenchments.

Desperate Struggle to Regain Position.

OUR FORCES HOLD AND STRENGTHEN IT

CAPTURE OF PRISONERS AND COLORS.

BALTIMORE, September 5.

The following special to the *American* is furnished in advance of publication.

HEAD QUARTERS, MIDDLE DIVISION, }
Near Berryville, }
SUNDAY, September 4—7 A. M.

Gen. Torbet's Cavalry Corps, which had encamped at Peppon's store, on the Charlestown and Berryville pike, left camp at nine o'clock on Friday night and proceeded to Berryville, reaching there at midnight, where they went into camp until daybreak next morning, when they moved out through Berryville on the Winchester pike, taking the road to the left about seven miles beyond Berryville, and were still advancing when last heard from, at ten o'clock yesterday morning, meeting little or no opposition.

The infantry, consisting of Crook's command, the 6th and 19th corps, broke camp at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and moved towards Berryville.

Crook's command was on the left, the 19th corps on the center, and the 6th on the right.

Crook's command reached Berryville first, about 12 o'clock in the morning, and rested in line of battle with stacked arms for a couple of hours, while pickets were being posted on different roads leading from Berryville. The 2d Ohio was sent out on Snecker's Ferry road, and the 30th Ohio on the Winchester pike running to the right from Berryville.

Crook's command went into camp and had just finished pitching tents at about 4 o'clock, when heavy skirmishing was heard on picket line.

The whole command rapidly turned out and was formed, and moved to support the pickets who had been drawn from behind some intrenchments which they had occupied. The 30th Ohio and the 9th Virginia were formed, and charged the enemy, driving them out of their intrenchments.

A desperate struggle now ensued, the rebels being determined to regain possession of the intrenchments. With this object they massed no less than two divisions and hurled them with their accustomed ferocity against our gallant little band, which was supported by both Duvall's and Thorburn's Divisions.

They were handsomely repulsed every time. The conflict lasted till long after sunset, and artillery firing was kept up until nine o'clock.

The whole army has been engaged all night digging intrenchments, throwing up breastworks, and now occupy a strong position.

The whole of the fighting, so far, has been done by Crook's command, which captured 500 prisoners, and a stand of colors. Our loss will amount to about 900 killed and wounded, while that of the enemy is at least one thousand greater.

Heavy firing was heard yesterday in the vicinity of Bunker Hill, supposed to be General Averill advancing.

From New Orleans.

Arrival of the Catawba at New York.

Return of Gen. Herron's Expedition.

ACCOUNT OF ITS SUCCESS.

GEN. GRANGER TO HIS TROOPS.

RETURN OF GOVERNOR HAHN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.

The steamer *Catawba* from New Orleans on the 28th, arrived this morning.

Among her passengers is Gen. Bailly.

Gen. Herron had returned from the expedition from Red Wood, 40 miles from Baton Rouge, on the Clinton Road, where he had a fight with the enemy, inflicting a loss of 150 men, besides destroying immense rebel stores. Our loss was about 30 killed and wounded. An exchange of about 100 prisoners recently took place near Baton Rouge.

Gen. Granger has issued a letter of acknowledgment to the army for the part they took in the reduction of Forts Morgan and Gaines. There was not a single man lost by our forces in the last attack on Fort Morgen.

The army worm is making havoc in the cotton near Baton Rouge.

The rebel commander Jack Scott has his headquarters at Clinton, La. He commands about 3,000 cavalry and is supported by three battalions of infantry and a battery of three.

W. D. Mann has been nominated for Congress by the Free State Union Association, at Baton Rouge.

About 4,000 volumes of the lost works belonging to the State Library have been recovered from the place where they were secreted.

Gov. Hahn returned from the north on the 16th, and was warmly received.

From Army of the Potomac.

Visit of Gen. Lew. Wallace to the Front.

THE REBELS ERECTING STRONG WORKS

WASHINGTON, September 5.

Gen. Lew. Wallace in company with Gen. Grant, visited Gen. Warren, at the front, yesterday.

Rumor gives Gen. Wallace an important command in that Department.

NEW YORK, September 5.

The *Post's* Washington special says: Everything was quiet in front of Petersburg up to yesterday morning.

The rebels are erecting strong works opposite our position on the left.

The works on Dutch Gap Canal approach completion.

FROM WASHINGTON.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE DRAFT.

Arrival of Minister from Venezuela.

Increase of Fractional Currency.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE LOAN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says it will require several days to arrange the credits on the quotas of the several States, and that, therefore, the draft cannot take place.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.

There is no truth in the published report that an envoy extraordinary from the Emperor Maximilian has arrived in Washington.

Bricial, minister plenipotentiary from Venezuela, was to-day formally presented to the President. The usual assurances of friendship were exchanged.

According to the official statement, the amount of fractional currency in circulation is twenty-four million dollars, an increase of nearly one million of dollars within the last month.

The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan, as reported to the Treasury Department to-day, amount to $713,000, and to the 10-40 loan $75,000.

New Jersey and the Capture of Atlanta.

FIRING OF SALUTES.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 5.

Governor Parker has ordered the firing of thirty-four guns in honor of the victory of our troops at Atlanta, to-morrow at 12 o'clock, M. One hundred guns were fired this evening by the loyal citizens of this city, in honor of Sherman's victory.

Death of Maj. Sanders at Ft Warren.

He was a Son of George N. Sanders.

BOSTON, September 5.

Major Reid Sanders, of the rebel army, died in Fort Warren on Saturday, at the age of twenty-seven years. He was the son of George N. Sanders.

From Fortress Monroe.

RETURN OF UNION PRISONERS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 3.

The flag of truce steamer New York, arrived from Varnia, James river, last evening, with twenty-five officers, ten surgeons and four hundred enlisted men in charge of Major Mulford. They left during the night for Annapolis.

The Washington Salute in Honor of the Victory at Atlanta.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.

A salute of one hundred guns was fired today by order of the President in honor of the victory at Atlanta.

Rejoicing Over the Capture of Atlanta in New York.

NEW YORK, September 5.

One hundred guns were fired at noon to-day, in the City Hall Park, in honor of the capture of Atlanta.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, September 5.

The trade is much depressed by the inclemency of the weather, and the further advance in gold.

FLOUR—Quiet, Superfine $10 50.

WHEAT—Dull but held firm for Old; $2 50@2 55 for New Pennsylvania, $2 60@2 70 for Red, $2 80@3 00 for White.

CORN—Mixed, $1 72, Yellow $1 73

OATS—More active and firm; new 88@90.

PROVISIONS—Steady.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

WHISKY—$1 85@1 86.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.

COTTON—Dull at $1 80 middling uplands.

FLOUR—State and Western dull and without decided change; $10 25@10 35 for Extra State; $11 15@11 30 for Extra Round Hoop Ohio.

WHISKEY—More steady—Western $1 60@1 61.

WHEAT—Rather more steady. $2 30 for fair Chicago Spring; $2 44@2 47 for Amber Michigan; $2 49 for Winter Red Western.

CORN—Without decided change.

OATS—firm.

PORK—Firmer and in active demand $39@$39 50.

LARD—Rather heavy—less doing—quoted at 23¾@24c.

BUTTER—Firm and quiet.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, September 5.

Money firm at 7 @ 7 cent. Sterling in fair request at 109. Gold irregular, opening at 235 and closing at 234. There is considerable demand for customs, which sustains the market against the news from Atlanta at 2 P. M. the quotation 240½.

Government Stocks steady.

Weekly bank statement: Loans, $189,444,631; Increase, $911,902; Specie, $201,365; Increase, $83,508; Circulation, $4,200,950; Decrease, $545,897; Deposits, $151,068,566; Decrease, $50,182 41. Stocks lower: Milwaukee and Prairie Du Chein, 59; Rock Island, 105½; Ft. Wayne, 108¾; I. H., 55; C. and P., 109¾; A. and N. W., 50½; Erie, 106¾; Hudson, 122¾; Reading, 139½; M. C., 132¾; M. S., 86¾; Ill. C. Scrip, 126½; N. Y. C., 127¾; Quicksilver, 82¾; O. and M. Cert., 44¾; Treasury 7-30s, 106¾; U. S. 6s, 5-20s Coupons, 109¾; Coupons, of 1881 Coupons, 107¾.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.

FLOUR—Firm.

WHEAT—Firm. Sales at $2 00@2 05 for No. 1 and $1 82@2 00 for No. 2.

CORN—Active. Sales at $1 31@132 for No. 1 and $1 30 for No. 2.

OATS—Firm at 66½@67.

WHISKY—Dull.

FREIGHTS—Dull. Sales on wheat to Buffalo.

RECEIPTS—55,000 bbls flour; 6,000 bu wheat; 56,000 bu corn; 157,000 bu oats.

SHIPMENTS—24,000 bbls flour; 100,000 bu wheat; 46,000 bu corn; 85,000 bu oats.

City Intelligence.

Vigilances Committee Appointed by the Union Executive Committee.

PITTSBURGH.

First Ward—G W Coffin, W B Hunter, John Gracey, James Kennedy, Thos Rees, George Wilson, A B McQueewen, Abraham Fryer.

Second Ward—H A Weaver, Jacob Kinzer, A S Nicholson, William Phillips, Wm Owens, Jr, John Davis, Wm Woods.

Third Ward—1st precinct—J G Backofen, R W Mackey, Alex Hilands, P W Morgan, Jacob Diehl, Daniel Sims, Dr Geo L McCook, Wm Simpson. 2d Precinct—J J Siebeneck, James H McClelland, Joseph Abel, Robt J Smith, Harry Haley, J H Robinson, Thos Geoghegan, J M Faas.

Fourth Ward—John H Hare, James O'Connor, W Speers, Wm A Tomlinson, John W Bulland, Dr J H Dickson, John McCune, Henry Hays, Dr Y W Shaw.

Fifth Ward—Col F C Negley, Joseph Irwin, N W Shafer, Joseph French, J C Mcgregor, Geo Caughey, Geo Hill, Joseph Kaye, Richard-Thompson, Alex McClintock, Thomas Harris.

Sixth Ward—A Gruber, Isaac N Courtney, Samuel M Brush, John Phillips, Jr, A D McCandless, Jas Owens, Col. Jas Lindsey.

Seventh Ward—W C Mcarthy, Henry Snively, Neil Barkley, Frederick Franke, M K Moorhead, James Robb, Wm McCutcheon.

Eighth Ward—J A Sergeant, David Hutchison, Hall Patterson, Jr, Alex Barker, H E White, J Nixon, and Joseph G Stetler.

Ninth Ward—D S Anderson, C W Carroll, W O Davis, Thos D Gillespie, James Irwin, Wm McKelvy, James B Young.

ALLEGHENY CITY.

First Ward—John H Jennings, Samuel Riddle, Wm McKee, C F Ingham, John Dyer, S Buford, Charles Rogers, Thos C ostamagna, D Johnston, Wm Reed.

Second Ward—John Brown, John Brown, Jr., S H Geyer, Jos Kirkpatrick, Joseph McDonald, George B Kurtz, Henry Sutmeyer, Wm Champes, Wm Anderson.

Third Ward—A C Alexander, George Gerst, C Smith, S Hastings, James Thorn, James Shoaff, Robert Ray, Stewart Robinson, A H Drocourt.

Fourth Ward—J C Patterson, R B Francis, W S Purviance, Lewis Mout, John Hetzell, Wm Bineken, John W Taylor, Jas Taylor.

BOROUGHS.

Lawrenceville—Thomas Howard, John W Riddell, J J Covert, George W Irwin, C B Bostwick, Jonathan Longstaff, John Calsteb, Jr.

Manchester—Jas Nevins, Wm B Ross, R B ton, Captain James Mills.

Wills, Thomas Harper, and O J Harrington.

Temperanceville—P Vierheller, Jr, Richard Sands, William J Richardson, William G Warden, Thomas Ferguson, John Smiley, George K Gamble.

South Pittsburgh—B Brecht, J Augustine, E Spring, J V Auth.

South Pittsburgh—S W Paul, W H Barker, Valentine Lorens, Henry Langkamp, Dr. W W Bonner.

Birmingham—R B Carnahan, W Graham, J Redick, J P Pears, Philip Pfeil, Geo A Powell, J Ulrick, J Michaels, C Vogely.

East Birmingham—J R Jaques, Augustus Ammon, D Hamm.

Elizabeth—Dr. Shaffer, Samuel Walker, Dr. Moffitt, John Walker, Jr, Gad Tower, Thomas Wylie.

Mifflin—Elizabeth—Dr Sarver, W H Lynch, Wm O'Neill.

Sewickley—Robert Brown, Robert Glancy, F H Nevin, S Gaston.

Moon—Thos Bell, R Scott, William E Harrison, James H Berry, J W Patterson, W D Wood, D. Trich.

Duquesne—Wm Krebs, Henry B Lyon, J J Williams, C A Burrows, Wm Okeley.

Sharpsburg—J G Constock, H H Lewis, J Covode, T H Gibson, Wm Stewart.

Turtle Creek—J M Porter, J E Kearns, George Morrison.

Monongahela—Richard Perry, Thos Rossiter,

TOWNSHIPS.

Pitt—W A Herron, C C Gray, Major Allen Dunn, Henry Lambert, W H Harrison.

Collins—John H Stewart, C B Seely, J R Negley, Dr Robert Vandevert, W P Miller, R W Thomas, a Crozier.

Plum—Thos King, R McLaughlin, Chas McClean, A W McMath.

Penn—James Stiner, C Snively, Benj Kelley, David Collins, J Lenz.

Elizabeth—J Patterson, J Edmundson, Frank Patterson, Wm M A Ball, Alex McClure, F J Gardner, Capt T Kerr, A Vankirk.

Moon—Wm H Gray, Wm. Curry, H. M. Scott, John Curry, J H McCabe, Jacob Ferroe.

Baldwin—B Wilson, Wm Moore, P C Davlin.

Joseph H Neighbony, Robert Wilson, Major Robert McKee, Lhamer Bisher.

Ross—Thos M Bayne, Wm Peter, D R Quail, John Blair, John Brown Jr, Richard Straw, Samuel Watson, John M'Knight, G C Lightcap, M D Peebles.

M'Candless—Wm Hutchman, R Hilands, John P Ruble, J Wallace, Andrew Grubbs, James M'Guffey, Wm Rankin, John Kolpash.

East Deer—Marvin, J C Banting, J Kennedy, Jas Henderson.

Jon Gilmore, Allen Aber, John Caldwell, John Magill, J Hazlett, Wm Porter, R Conly.

Upper St. Clair—Dr W J Gilmore, John Espy John Fife, Jr, Jas Espy, Esq, W Roach.

Neville—Jas Dickson, Wm A Shanks, J S Hamilton.

North Fayette—Vincent Miller, Robert Boyd, Benj Mevay, Jr, Jr Sarver, John Matthews.

Shaler—John H Herron, Alfred G Floyd, John Smith, John Miller, S P Thomas.

Union—J C Shaler, N G Gilmore, Jno Slocker.

Scott—Col John B Glenn, Col Wm Espy, Thos L Gamble, B F Smyth, Robt Long.

Harrison—Samuel C Alters, John Krans, C H Hall, T H Brecken and Thos J Stevenson.

Peebles—John Murdoch, Jr, J G Wood, S S Brown, John R Baum, Moses Phillips, John Vandegutt.

Wilkins—Alex Gordon, John M'Kelvy, W H Guthrie, Wm. Swisshelm, Wm s Haven.

Patton—John Morrison, R Clugston, Wm Shaw, E Clayton.

Versailles—J S Stewart, W A Shaw, Thomas Jones, R B McQuiston, R D Wood, James J Carmier.

Chartiers—J B Lawson, B D Wood, James M'Gonigle, A M'Carthy.

Finley—W J Leslie, John Harper, A H Burns, Josiah Grey, Jr, J Byers.

Ohio—Frank Duff, Wm Morrison, Frank Little, John F Knoderer, Isaac Rhoads, Esq.

Reserve—Wm Neeb, C L Gohring, R Danver, James Baxter.

Snowden—Joseph Miller, Esq, H H Murray, R E McCorkle, John Wilson, A M Nolan.

Pine—J Anderson, A S McCord, B K Kennedy, A English, Jesse Plankinton, John Grubbs.

Indiana—Adam Walter, John Beatty, Wilson Henry, Wm Henderson, Robert McPherson.

Lower St Clair—C B M Smith, J Nurser, D B Ferguson, L Fritz.

Sewickley—A M Watson, David Wilkins, Elias Reno, George M'Hattie, Wm Neeley, D L Wilson.

M'Clure—S Small, Chas Hartman, John S Hall, Jacob Franz, Nicholas Miller, E W Cook, H M Boyle.

Marshall—George Neeley, John Coulter, J L Wheeler, Wm Zortman, Wm Anderson.

Jefferson—John O'Neil, J J Craft, Hugh Donaldson, Samuel Chamberlin, A M Work.

South Fayette—G Y Coulter, Thos Alexander, Jr, S Kennedy, W A Herriott, Wm J Sterling. Levi Gregg.

Robinson—J Ross, M Hall, John Young, Jr.

Richland—A Garaux, A Parker, Dr Harper, J D Mahon, Wm Brickle, Richard Morrow.

Mifflin—John Willock, D Galhoun, John T Drave, John Risher, Wm Oliver, Joseph Wilson.

Franklin—Isaac Neely, Robert Wright, Isaac Wakefield, John Douglas, Andrew Rosenteel.

Hampton—J A Herron, D Gilliland, Robert Sample (Miller), Charles Gilmore, Ephraim Trimble.

A. M. BROWN, Chairman.
D. O'NEILL,
ALEX. HILANDS, } Secretaries.

IMPORTANT BILL IN EQUITY.

LEVYING LOCAL BOUNTY TAX.

In the District Court of Allegheny county, No. 78, of November Term,

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Rotah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

TEUSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

FOR CONGRESS—XXII DISTRICT:

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT.

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Union County Nominations.

State Senate—Thos. J. Bigham.
Representatives—John P. Glass, R. A. Colville, Alfred Slack, Samuel Chadwick George Y. McKee, Hans B. Herron.
Prothonotary—Jacob H. Walter.
County Commissioner—Archibald Pillow.
Coroner—William Clawson.
Director of Poor—R. H. Davis.

General McClellan in the Field.

George B. McClellan is once more in the field. This time, however, it is not in the field of battle and of war, but of politics. His lot has been an eccentric one. As a military man he glared up suddenly like a meteor, and like a meteor went suddenly out in darkness. He had never set a squadron on the field, never commanded so much as a company, never heard the noise of battle, never even smelt powder but a short time before he was made Commander-in-Chief of all the armies of the Union, and was puffed in the newspapers as the greatest warrior of modern times. If it had not been for the stubbornness of nature's laws McClellan's new-fledged greatness might have continued to amuse and astonish mankind. But those laws will not be cheated. They never yet permitted anything to fly up with a sudden blaze like a rocket towards the sky, that they did not bring it down again as suddenly, like a stick, to the ground. They made no exception in favor of Little Mac. Under their influence, his mushroom reputation grew, and its fate is the fate of every mushroom.

In all history, ancient and modern, there is not to be found a commander who, when intrusted with such an army, proved himself so miserable a driveller. Dress parades, defeats, disasters, disgraces, sum up the whole of his exploits. From July till March he sat with an army a quarter of a million strong before Manassas, mounted with wooden guns and manned with fifteen thousand men; and all that time the rebellion was crystalizing, taking form, gaining strength, becoming a nation. On the whole continent there is not to-day a man, Jeff Davis not excepted, to whom the rebellion owes so much as it does to McClellan. "Let us alone," was the rebel cry from the beginning, and for almost a year McClellan did let them alone. It was a precious boon to them. Nothing could have been more so. It enabled them to frame their government, and get it into operation, with its treasury, its army and its navy departments, to organize their army, to arm it, and clothe it, and drill it; to build their forts, to prepare their supplies of food, of clothing, and of war material. If he had struck in September, 1861, as he might have done, as the whole country, as well as the Administration expected he would do, and as every principle of patriotism and policy required him to do, he might have crushed the rebellion by the first of the next January, and with one tenth of the cost in blood and treasure that his imbecility or faithlessness has entailed upon the country. He went to the Peninsula in March, 1862, and if he had struck then, the rebels themselves testify that he could have taken Richmond without so much as a fight, and that would have put an end to the war. But he did not strike, and nothing that the Administration, the press or the country could do, could induce him to strike for three months, and until he had buried one-third of his army in the swamps, and the rebel force had become strong enough to drive him off in disgrace.

McClellan's advent in politics is no less sudden and extraordinary than was his military advent. Without the least preparation or chance of preparation to fit him for any civil office, he is a candidate for the highest office in the land—the Presidency of the Republic. His military outset was strange enough, but his start in politics is still more so. He had some chance to become acquainted with military affairs before he was made a Major General, but until he was made a candidate for the Presidency, he had no opportunity to become acquainted with civil administration or statesmanship. If he should be elected, it cannot but be that his civil career will be even more unfortunate and disastrous than his military one. It is not the order of nature for a man to get a competent knowledge of anything by inoculation. We were silly enough in July 1861 to conceive that McClellan had acquired a competent amount of military knowledge in that way; but by July 1862, a severe experience had taught us that the conceit was utterly vain. If we place him in the Presidential chair, it will not take a year to satisfy us that statesmanship can no more be got by inoculation than generalship. A Hebrew prophet tells us that it happened once that the trees of the forest chose the bramble to rule over them, and the result, he says, was that fire went out from the bramble and consumed them all, from the least to the greatest. Let us not be guilty of a like folly lest we experience a like misfortune.

Notes on the Chicago Convention.

1. Where is the resolution on the Monroe doctrine? Did the telegraph forget it, or did the builders of the platform?

2. It must be by an omission of the telegraph, that we do not have a resolution touching the crime of treason and the necessity of suppressing rebellion. The play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out would be completeness itself, compared with a political platform which, in times like these, should fail to do so much as mention the rebellion.

3. The Convention voted that a new administration must open the doors of political prisons, and let the "oppressed go free." Considering the customary use of these words, isn't this an indication that the Chicago party, if it gets through its campaign without a change of base, will go in for universal abolition? A radical position but perhaps it will answer.

4. In his speech just before the Convention, Governor Seymour, praying for a little more time to deliberate, said "that he had often felt the need of the country for statesmanship and matured experience like that of Judge Nelson or Mr. Guthrie, and was unwilling to "impose upon untried shoulders the burdens "from whose awful responsibility he himself "shrunk." How it must have grieved the good heart when the "untried shoulders" were selected after all! Perhaps he would rather have let the "awful responsibility" fall even upon him elf?

5. Wasn't the selection of candidates, both from the North, almost as "sectional" as that made at Chicago four years ago? And was there no border State loyalist, in nominating whom the Convention could acknowledge the merits of the loya South?

McClellan and the Platform.

Can Gen. McClellan, in honor, stand on the Chicago platform? Most assuredly he can not. If he accepts the nomination, he grossly stultifies himself before the whole world. The platform denounces the Federal Administration for acts, many of which were actually done by himself. For a year and a half he was indeed a part of the Administration. The business of the Government for the past three or four years has been mostly of a military character. Gen. McClellan, while in command of the armies, shaped the military policies, made so-called arbitrary arrests, advised drafts, and was guilty (Democratically speaking) of all that his party charges upon Mr. Lincoln. If he denounces these things, he must denounce himself as their author. If he deems himself justified in arresting and imprisoning the Maryland Legislature, in recommending a draft as early as September, 1861, and in advising confiscation and emancipation as military necessities, how can he go before the people and denounce President Lincoln for acts of a kindred nature?

He has heretofore been unequivocally committed to the prosecution of the war until the rebellion is crushed. The Chicago platform will just as unequivocally commit him the other way. At no time since the war began have our military affairs been more promising than now. The rebellion is actually tottering to its fall. To relieve, strengthen and sustain it, the Democratic leaders have declared in favor of an armistice. Grant is to surrender his advantages, and allow the rebel armies to recuperate and prepare to fight him again with renewed vigor when the armistice ceases. No man can be sincerely for the war and favor an armistice at the present of all times.

In his West Point oration, a few months ago, he deprecated in eloquent terms the existence among the people of political divisions, and advised a union of all parties until the object of the war is accomplished in the putting down of treason. The Chicago Convention makes the most criminal of political divisions. Whilst uttering no word of condemnation or reproach against the rebels, it charges to Mr. Lincoln's Administration, of which McClellan was part, all the calamities resulting from the war, and seeks it overthrow, and, indirectly, the success of treason, by appealing to the worst passions of its followers. If Gen. McClellan is a man of honor, if he has one spark of loyalty left, he must decline the nomination. It is useless to speculate upon what he will do.

There is room to suppose that the peace men of the Convention managed matters with a view to his declination. Finding the General's friends clamorous and in a decided majority, they acquiesced in his nomination, but were conciliated by securing the adoption of a platform which bears as strongly against him as against President Lincoln. We are not bound to believe that the opposition of Harris and Long to his nomination was sincere, but rather that it was intended to flatter his friends, and make them believe that the peace men were conceding everything, while in fact, they were successful at all points. Their idea, no doubt, was to frame such a platform as would compel McClellan to retire, in which event a peace man would certainly be selected in the person, probably, of Horatio Seymour. Events are not sufficiently developed, and these, of course, are mere speculations.

What Does it Mean?

The more the proceedings of the Convention are reflected upon the more does it appear that there is a deep and threatening design beneath. The resolution of Mr. Wickliffe that the Convention should not be dissolved at the adjournment, but remain organized, subject to be re-assembled at any time by the Executive Committee was certainly the result of design Mr. Wickliffe prefaced the resolution with the remark that "the delegates from the West were of the opinion that circumstances may occur between now and the Fourth of March next, that would render it necessary for the democracy of the country to meet in Convention again."

Why the delegates of the West only? Why is the time limited to the *Fourth of March next?* What circumstances are likely to occur to require the reassembling of the Convention? The source from which the resolution emanated justifies the belief that it was not intended for any patriotic purpose. It even justifies the belief that it is intended by the democratic leaders *to overthrow by force the Federal Government in case they are worsted at the polls* and thus secure the dominance of the slave confederacy. Were not "the delegates from the West" preparing or prepared to do precisely this thing in Indiana—to seize the State government and abduct its executive? There is no reason to suppose that what they were preparing to do once they will not attempt to do again on an enlarged plan. "The delegates from the West" through the medium of the reassembling resolution can secure the assistance of their associates from the other States. This view is supported by the limitation of time—the 4th of March next—the day upon which the President elect will be inaugurated. The Convention looked no further than the day established by law upon which a change or renewal of the administration of our Government occurs; and we may reasonably suppose that the specification of that day was not the result of chance, but that in naming it they were determined that by law or by force, with blood or without it, they will thereon effect a change in the Administration, and thereby give to their rebel master a realization of their dreams of disunion and Southern independence.

It is exceedingly difficult to imagine what other circumstance may occur to cause the re-assembling of the Convention. It is true that the peace men may expect McClellan to decline the nomination, and make it necessary to present another candidate; but that would have to be done before the election, and does not explain the motive of Mr. Wickliffe and "the delegates from the West," in naming the 4th of March. What then was the real motive, if not the one here suggested, must be left to the future to determine. It would be well for loyal men everywhere to keep this matter before them at all times, and be amply prepared to resist any revolutionary measures the Copperheads may inaugurate. It should not be forgotten that this matter has already been suggested by the Copperheads, and that the interpretation we have given to Wickliffe's resolution may be more correct than may at first sight appear.

Prepare Everywhere.

Union men, if they would avert defeat, must prepare for the contest forthwith, and thoroughly. In every State, and city, and town, and school district of the North, they should organize, and carry on the struggle with unflagging energy until the sun goes down on the day of election. Documents should be distributed, speeches should be delivered, private appeals should be made. Every method of diffusing information, of purging away deception, of fixing sound principles, of inspiring generous sentiments, should be plied unsparingly. Shame! eternal shame upon us, if we are backward in this work! Shall our soldiers devote themselves to the cause year after year, giving up their precious homes, exposing themselves to the malaria of Southern swamps, subjecting themselves to all hardships in the camp and on the march, periling limb and life in the dread blaze of battle, and, what is worse than all, putting themselves in jeopardy of all the indescribable horrors of captivity under the rebel chiefs, who delight in cruelty like the fiends of hell—shall our soldiers cheerfully take these sacrifices and these risks, year after year, for the saving of the nation, and we grudge two brief months of faithful effort here at home to secure what they are winning? The test is on us. The crisis summons. To your tents, O Israel!

Personal.

The political campaign in Maine is waxing hot as the day of election draws near. Both parties have made their nominations for State and County officers, and for a portion of the Representatives. The issues are narrowing down so that each man may understand for what he votes, and what the effect of his ballot may be in case his candidates are successful. Judge Howard pronounces for peace,—the Bangor Democrat says he has "ever been opposed to the war," does not believe in its constitutionality, &c. The Democrats vote for surrender to the rebels whether they wish to do so or not, provided they vote for him.

McClellan wished to "share the fate of his men on the field of battle." He will share it, for he took care to bury most of his men on the field, and he will be buried on the political field of battle on the 8th of next November.

That General McClellan cherished feelings of personal respect and liking for the rebel leaders has been well understood before now. Here is an apt piece of testimony to that effect from Col. Metcalf, of Kentucky, who said recently at a public meeting:

"I got my eyes opened on that young Napoleon in the spring of 1861. I went to see Gen. McClellan, and in the course of the conversation I said to him that Jeff. Davis was a scoundrel and a repudiator. He (McClellan) straightened himself up quickly, and said, 'I do assure you, sir, that you are mistaken. Jeff. Davis is a perfect gentleman.' Well, if a traitor, conspirator, thief, repudiator, and the civil devil who is instigating this murder is his beau ideal of a 'perfect gentleman,' I hope our country will never be cursed with his morality and virtue at the head of affairs."

Could a man thus swift to resent an imputation on Jeff. Davis be expected to desire to see the rebellion crushed?

The Richmond paper published in New York by Ben Wood, called the New York *News*, expressed an opinion of the nomination of McClellan singularly in harmony with that expressed in Sander's telegram to Halifax, as follows:

The nominee of the Chicago Convention for the Presidency is not the candidate of our preferences; but, standing upon the platform upon which he has been nominated, and being the recognized standard-bearer of the Democracy, he is entitled to and he will receive our earnest support.

An officer who has just arrived from Mobile Bay, says that the popularity of Admiral Farragut among the sailors, particularly since the capture of the rebel forts at the mouth of Mobile Bay, is unbounded. His bravery in planting himself in the rigging of the Hartford while she steamed past the forts, and his range of the rebel sharpshooters, they admire most heartily, and express their willingness to follow him anywhere, confident that he will lead to victory.

The Boston *Journal* denies the statement that Col. Charles P. Stone has resigned his position in the army, and that his wife is of a rich secesh family in Louisiana. The *Journal* says that he has gone to the front to report to General Warren, and that his wife's family were loyal Louisianians, and her self intensely so, were dispoiled of their property by the rebels.

A captain, supposed to belong to a Pennsylvania regiment, was found dead on Saturday evening on the Peru railroad track, about two miles from Indianapolis. From a letter found on his person, it is believed his name is Elliott. An inquest held next morning resulted in a verdict of "death from being struck by the cowcatcher of an engine." The belief is general, however, that he was first murdered and then placed upon the track. There was a hole in his forehead, as if made by a bullet, and a deep stab in his breast. His right arm was also broken. No money or other valuables were found upon his person.

The Rev. F. C. H. Lampe, of Williamsport, Lycoming county, has received a call from St. James' Lutheran Church, of Reading, and, we learn, has accepted. Since the death of Rev. F. A. M. Keller this society has been without a rector.

John C. Lindsay, Esq., Prothonotary of Perry county, Pa., died at his residence in Bloomfield on Thursday last. Robert A. Brangan, Esq., of Duncannon, has been appointed by Gov. Curtin to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Lindsay.

Mr. Robert Johnson, of Peoria, Illinois, died recently. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and had been pastor of a church in Gettysburg.

Henry T. Schreiver, for many years editor of the Gettysburg *Star*, died recently at his residence in Washington.

The Rev. Nathaniel West, D. D., died on Friday, in the 70th year of his age. He had been for some time Senior Chaplain of the West Philadelphia Army Hospital, and had previously been Pastor of churches in Pittsburgh and other cities. He was a native of Scotland, and was enthusiastically full of admiration for the history, poetry and traditions of that country. As a student of the Bible he was remarkably diligent, and for many years almost say, the entire Scriptures in his memory. His temperament was warm and genial, and his social qualities made him universally liked. The funeral will take place from the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church on Monday morning.

Four years ago, and up to the outbreak of the war, McClellan, as well as Pendleton, was a resident of Cincinnati, and that city is still his legal residence, according to the decision of our State Constitution that no one gains or loses a residence by reason of serving the country in her armies. We do not know whether McClellan is now his bill discounter in New York, or some other State, nor is it at all material. The President and Vice-President must not be residents of the same State; but there is no rule which forbids a dozen Presidential candidates being in the same house if they choose.

The rebel General Rood, who commands at Atlanta, is described by a person who has recently seen him as a "white-headed, homely, spindle-shanked fellow, about thirty-two years of age, and over six feet tall; had been pretty well backed by the people, but limping some, also useless, a lot of bruised ribs, and a broken collar-bone."

A correspondent, describing a recent visit to Gen. Cass, says: Feeble in body, the aged statesman seemed to be clear in intellect, and hopeful in spirit. He realized to the fullest the calamities that had befallen the country; and yet he had faith in the future. He had seen so much accomplished by the patriotism and energy of the people, that he believed there was nothing impossible in the future.

Dr. Livingstone has reached England in safety, and is engaged in writing another volume of his African travels.

Hon. Allen Hammond, a State Senator of Indiana, and for forty years a prominent citizen of Fort Wayne, is dead. He was formerly a Democrat, and the personal friend of Lewis Cass and Jesse D. Bright, but since the rebellion broke out has acted with the Union party.

An Appeal from the Army.

We have before us a private letter from a general officer now in the Army of the Potomac, written last Sunday, the 28th of August, from which we extract the following sentences, which are earnestly recommended to the attention of every citizen:—*N. Y. Post.*

"We still have the Weldon road. * * * *
If this corps is fairly supported the rebels cannot force us from this position, which is being hourly made stronger.

"While our men are holding on, and repelling assault after assault in the front, they are dropping by the bullet, and you in the rear must fill the places of the fallen. If we do this, the army is admirable, but you must remember it is fearfully reduced. * * * *

"We shall hold on and do our best to the last; and we shall *never win* if you at home will only send General Grant the men to half fill his ranks.

"The importance of Gen. Grant's movement to hold this railroad cannot be overestimated. It must result in the prompt reduction of Petersburg, and afterwards Richmond; if he can only be furnished with men enough to take advantage of it. While he is doing his whole duty, and his overworked troops are cheerfully doing theirs, urge on the people of the North to do theirs, and furnish him the means of carrying out his plans. You say that the people 'have faith in General Grant'—let them show their faith by works, and he will fully justify it."

Oil in Erie.

The Erie *Despatch*, of the 2d, says: "The long expected and long sought for treasure has been found. The Although Oil Company, which has labored so hard and earnestly for two years and more, is now obtaining oil from a depth of about seven hundred feet in quantities of about six barrels per day, and the supply is hourly increasing. The flow of gas and water is strong, and if the increase of oil continues properly holders in Millcreek will go wild in a few days. The 10th street well has already been leased and will be tested immediately.

Jeff. Davis' Notion of Peace.—The New York *Evening Post* says editorially: We chance to know, from the best authority, that Mr. Jefferson Davis, but a few weeks ago absolutely and finally refused to listen to any proposal for peace except on the ground of Southern independence; "and when I say southern independence," he remarked, "I mean to include in our Confederacy, Maryland, all of Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas and Missouri, nothing less."

Influence of Iron on Vegetation.—A curious discovery has recently been made regarding the influence of iron on vegetables. On the chalky shores of France and England, where there is an absence of iron, vegetation has a sere and blanched appearance. This is entirely removed, it appears, by the application of a solution of sulphate of iron. Haricot beans watered with this substance acquired an additional weight of sixty per cent. Mulberries, peaches, pears, vines and wheat, derive advantages from the same treatment. In the cultivation of clover wonderful advantages have been gained by the application on the sulphate of iron on soils in which that ingredient is wanting and in cases where it is desired to produce an early crop. The material is of course cheap and the quantity applied small. All the scales falling around the blacksmith's anvil should be saved for the land—they are worth five cents a quart to gardeners. No fruit is so much benefitted by iron rust in soils as the pear.

General Intelligence.

A man advanced in life, a director of a prominent charitable association in Philadelphia, was before Recorder Enue last week, charged with embezzling from the funds of the association the sum of $8,700. The money was an appropriation from the State, and was paid over to the defendant in his official capacity. It was his duty to pay it at once into the hands of the treasurer, which he did not do. He claims that he can explain matters. Let us hope that this is the case. As he could not do so before the Recorder he was held for trial at the next term of the Quarter Sessions.

An international cricket match took place lately at Hamburg, and resulted in a brilliant victory for the Eleven of France, who vanquished their antagonists in a single innings. The Eleven of Germany scored forty-eight the first innings and twenty-five the second. The Eleven of France scored one hundred and fifteen, thus winning at once by forty-two.

There is now a complete organization of the miners throughout Illinois, Ohio and Pennsylvania, under the style and title of the "American Miners' Association." The association will hold an annual convention at Cincinnati on the 7th of September. They have an organ the *Weekly Union*, at Belleville, Ill.

A financial crisis seems impending in Canada. The Montreal *Witness* of August 29th, speaks of a derangement of money matters in that vicinity as something quite alarming.

A locomotive got loose on the Brighton, England, railway not long since, tore along fearfully, made a clean hole through a station house, carried away a tailor's shop, part of a house, an entire wall, and at last brought up against a building substantial enough to arrest its progress.

A very sensible man died in Brazil recently. His will contained a clause leaving ten thousand cigars for those who might attend his funeral. This eccentric testator also expressed his desire that his friends should not leave the house of mourning without drinking to his memory all the wine left in his cellar. It is said that the wish of the deceased was entirely fulfilled.

The Chicago papers report that the great tunnel of that city reaching out into the lake, as having already progressed about three hundred and ten feet into the shore, and as going steadily forward at the rate of nine feet per day.

Queer doings at New Berlin, N. Y. A year ago a prominent citizen's wife went to a fashionable water cure, secured the service of a stout nurse named Sally M. Monroe, and in due time came home and had the nurse bathe, pack her &c., to insure a cure. Sally was also introduced to other ladies and bathed and packed them in a most agreeable way. Meantime a prominent citizen's wife found that her legal lord had been doing naughty things in her absence and sued for a divorce, which was granted, even, it is said, before the nurse was quite kind and tender. By and by nurse went to New York, and a little while ago returned to New Berlin in masculine habiliments, calling herself Dr. Monroe. The Doctor and former patient are now husband and wife. The lady says she didn't know he was a man until he went to New York, but there is a difference of opinion on that point at New Berlin, and the prominent citizens talk of getting the divorce reversed.

The harvest in Great Britain proves to be a full average one, in spite of the drouth. The truth is, so much of England is too wet, that a dry season improves as much as it injures. The root crops are the only ones that have widely suffered.

From Vichy, rather than from Paris, we have had our fashions of late. As they promised at the outset of the season, these had a tendency to become more fantastic than becoming. The hats, so pretty two years ago, with their long waving feathers, have been replaced by high-crowned hats, with narrow rims, becoming to very few faces, tufted as they are in front with strange feathers and straw ornaments. At Vichy, however, the ladies have been exhibiting the three-cornered hat of Louis XV., fringed with ostrich feathers. These hats, with canes, will have become indispensable at watering-places, and pale tots, very much of the shape of those worn by the ladies of the Directory period, have given a sort of costume air to the most aristocratic of the lady visitors there, not altogether in the best public taste. Waistcoats, of unusual size, also adopted one day, display much this style of dress, and give rise to an immense amount of fancy buttons and trimmings. In fact, everything in use will add to the already fantastic character of the costume, without much regard to its suitability to the wearer.

The Portland *Advertiser* says:—"Our Eastern fishermen are reaping a good harvest this season. A correspondent writing from Lubec says the herring are plenty and fatter than for a number of years. It usually takes four hogsheads of fish to make one barrel of oil. This season it requires but a little over one hogshead. The oil which three years ago sold for $2 per gallon is now worth $6, and herring that last year commanded 25 cents per box now sell for 70 cents.

The Sunbury (Pa.) *American*, in speaking of deserters and bounty jumpers, says that "one thousand deluded individuals, among them many deserters from the ranks of the army, had assembled in Fishing Creek township, Columbia county, for safety, and in case of an attack. They intrenched themselves on the side of a mountain, with four pieces of artillery, mounted upon logs, and awaited the assault with five hundred and eighty men, and they succumbed without firing a shot."

Sir Roderick Murchison has been informed that a fall of manna has recently taken place in Asia Minor. This manna is a lichen which is formed in the steppes of the Kurghis, and is often carried in these falls far to the west, across the Caspian. The gifts are in all ways perfectly detached, have much of the form of a raspberry or mulberry, and are found frequently in the stony supply of granite, sandstone and lime. This manna is ground into flour, and baked into bread, and is known among the Turks by the name of *Serdere Yoghdasi*, which means wonder-corn of grain.

The Paris Pays makes the statement that Mr. Seward did make the demand on Lord Russel for the extradition of Semmes. If this is true we should have been likely to have heard it before, but the Pays states the case circumstantially as follows:

"The first overtures of the American admiralty were made by the Federal Government with a peremptory refusal. If the captain of the Kearsarge, says the card, wished to get possession of Captain Semmes and his sailors, he had only to put them on board the Liverpool bound. Mr. Adams replied, that once on board the Deerhound they were under the protection of the British flag. He then informed him that they were still more under that protection now. Mr. Adams closed the interview in a decidedly dissatisfied state of mind: and this discussion, taken in connection with the enrollments in Ireland, has increased the coolness already existing between the cabinet of London and the government of Mr. Lincoln.

General McClellan and the draft.

Before gentlemen of the Democratic persuasion proceed any further in preparations to resist the draft, we desire to call their attention to the following little document:

Headquarters Army Potomac,
October 27, 1862.

Your excellency is aware of the very great reduction of numbers that has taken place in most of the old regiments of this command, and how necessary it is to fill up these skeletons before taking them into action. We have, therefore, to request that the order to fill up the old regiments with drafted men may once be issued.

Geo. B. McClellan,
Major General Comd'g.

His Excellency, the President.

To Preserve Flowers in Form and Color.—The *Ohio Farmer* has the following directions upon this subject: "Procure a quantity of fine sand and wash it until it is entirely free from all dirt, and the water comes from it clear.—Then, with a fine sieve sift from it all the particles. It should then be sifted with a coarse sieve, taking from it all the coarse particles.—The sand, now being perfectly dry, is ready for use. Plants in full bloom should be chosen, corresponding in depth with the length of the flower-stems which are to be used for drying. The flowers, when picked, should be perfectly dry or exempt from rain or dew. Insert the flower stems in the sand to the base of the flowers.—Then with a steady hand sprinkle the sand evenly over the flowers until they are completely imbedded. Place them in a very dry place, either near the fire or in the sun, and let them remain several days. When perfectly dry the sand may be poured off. Double flowers with stiff petals are most easily preserved, but most varieties will well repay the little trouble and care required by this simple process."

The Fight with the Rebel Iron Clads in Mobile Harbor.—A letter from on board the U. S. sloop Oneida attributes Farragut's success in the fight with the Tennessee and other rebel vessels to the damaging fire of the monitors. Capt. Stephens, on the Manhattan, came in between the Tennessee and the Oneida, and gave the Tennesse a shot which saved that ship. The writer says.

"We had hard work to take the ram Tennessee, for she is the strongest thing in the world. The Lackawanna struck her ram right on top of her and fired her guns into her; the Hartford ran close alongside of her and pointed her guns downwards; the Brooklyn dropped her best anchors down on top of her and held her fast; fighting Tom Stephens jumped on to her, with his hawser he made fast to her and steamed off with her. She would have made her escape but that her steering apparatus was shot away. We have got her nicely anchored with the rest of us, and we have some others of their best gunboats lying amongst us. We took Fort Powell yesterday; their Fort Morgan is not of much use to them now, neither is Fort Gaines. It was the greatest naval victory of the war."

Gun-Cotton Stronger than Gunpowder.—Mr. Scott Russell, in an article published in the *Quarterly Journal of Science*, says gun-cotton has six times the disruptive force that gunpowder has. The closer it is shut up without room the stronger is its disruptive power. To make gun-cotton formidable and destructive, squeeze it and close it up; to make it gentle, slow and manageable, ease it and give it room. To make gunpowder slow and gentle, you do just the contrary; you cake, condense and harden it to make it slow, safe for guns and effective. This fact proves that in mining for blowing up fortifications, gun-cotton is infinitely better for the work than gunpowder.

THE NEW BOUNTY LAW.

A Supplement

To an act relating to the payment of Bounties to Volunteers, approved the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Whereas, Doubts have arisen as to the authority of township, borough and ward authorities, respectively, to make, or contract loans, for payment of bounties to volunteers, or to levy and collect taxes, for the payment of loans made, for paying bounties to volunteers, under the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement; therefore,

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That in all cases, when by virtue of the provision of said act, the county commissioners are authorized to contract loans for paying bounties to volunteers, and to levy taxes for the repayment of such loans, but neglect, or refuse so to do, the respective cities, townships, wards and boroughs, of such county, by their authorities, or board of election officers, in said act named, shall have full power to contract loans to pay bounties to volunteers, and to levy to xes for the repayment of such loans, as fully, to all intents and purposes, as the said county commissioners might, or could have done, under the provisions of said act; and all proceedings taken, or had, by any township officers, or authorities, or board of election officers, as in said act named, for the purpose of contracting loans, and all loans contracted by them, to pay bounties to volunteers, and all taxes levied by them to repay such loans, under the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, are hereby legalized and made valid, as fully, as if said act had clearly conferred authority upon said officers for that purpose; and that in case the commissioners of any county shall neglect, or refuse, to raise the full amount of bounty, authorized by the sixth section of the act to which this is a supplement, then, and in that case, it shall and may be lawful for the authorities of any city, borough, township, and ward afore mentioned to borrow such sum, or sums, of money, and levy and assess taxes for the payment thereof, as will be sufficient, when added to the amount raised by the said County Commissioners, to pay a bounty, not exceeding three hundred dollars, to each non-commissioned officer and private soldier, who may have volunteered, or who may hereafter volunteer and enter the service of the United States, for said several sub-districts, and be credited to the respective quotas thereof, in pursuance of the existing, or any future, requisition of the President of the United States, or any law of the United States, now or hereafter to be made.

Section 2. That whenever a majority of the citizens of any ward, borough, or township have borrowed money, to procure volunteers, under the late requisition of the President of the United States, with the understanding, or agreement, that it should be re-paid by taxes, the constituted authorities, or board of election officers thereof, as the case may be, are hereby required to assess such amount of taxes, under the provisions of the act, to which this is a supplement, as will cover the same: *Provided*, That the sum paid, as a bounty to each volunteer, shall not exceed three hundred dollars.

Section 3. If any person liable to draft, in any ward, township or district, shall, prior to said draft, have mustered into the service of the United States, for the term of one year, or longer, a suitable substitute, credited to the ward, township, or district; and if said substitute shall have received the full consideration agreed to be paid by the person, who made the contract with him, such person, so furnishing a substitute, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive the amount of bounty from the county, city, ward, township, or district, to which the substitute may be credited: *Provided*, That the full amount offered by such ward, township, or district, shall exceed the amount paid by the person thus procuring the substitute, then, and in that case, the difference only shall be paid and the amount of bounty, shall be paid to said substitute.

Section 4. That the county commissioners, town council, school directors, supervisors, or board of election officers, of any county, borough, ward, school district, township, shall not be authorized to levy and collect, in any one year, a greater tax than two per cent., on the last adjusted valuation for State and county purposes, in said counties respectively, for the payment of bounties as aforesaid.

Section 5. That it shall be lawful for the county commissioners, school directors, supervisors, or road commissioners, of any borough, or ward, authorities, or board of election officers, as the case may be, to levy and collect a *per capita* tax, not exceeding five dollars each, in said county, city, borough, ward, or district, respectively, not exceeding five dollars each, in any one year: *Provided*, That the commissioned officers and privates, in the actual service, in the army and navy of the United States, from this commonwealth, or who were permanently disabled, in such service, and the property of widows, and minor children, and widowed mothers, of non-commissioned officers, or privates, who died in such service, shall be exempted from taxation, under the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That the counties of Westmoreland and Fayette shall be excepted from the provisions of this section: *Provided further*, That the provisions of this act shall not extend to the counties of Butler, Venango, Warren, Erie, or Tioga.

Henry C. Johnson,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
John P. Penny,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved—The twenty-fifth day of August, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four. A. G. Curtin.

Rebel Atrocities.

A Battalion of Negroes Slaughtered in Cold Blood.

Murders and Outrages in Kentucky.

The Louisville *Journal* of Tuesday has the following:

On Saturday afternoon last, Jake Bennett, the notorious guerilla, at the head of seventeen men, dashed into Cloverport, Breckinridge county, Ky., and as they rode down the street, fired in a reckless manner at every person that exposed himself to view. The scoundrels exhibited a heartlessness and depravity of feeling worthy of devils and fiends of the lowest order, when they stopped to take for their lives. Shots were even fired into the open doors of the different storerooms. Capt. Walters, of the Third Kentucky, was made a prisoner in the town, and shot down by the cowardly assassins—murdered in cold blood.

For some time Owensboro' was garrisoned by a battalion of negro troops, but on Friday they were withdrawn from the post, ten being left to guard the military stores. Bennett and his fiends learned correct information of this movement, and, charging down upon the boat, commanded the squad of negroes to surrender. They fought with a heroism worthy a force presented by the thieving band, and at once laid down their arms. An indiscriminate slaughter of the blacks commenced. Seven were deliberately shot to death, the other three taking refuge in the hold of the boat and escaping the vengeance of the assassins.

The boat was then plundered of its valuables of value and set on fire, the dead bodies of the murdered negroes still stretched upon the blood stained deck. The robbers, Jake Bennett and Bennett left word that if any of the citizens attempted to extinguish the flames, he would return and burn the town. The robber then placed himself, at the head of his gang and started to leave the place. In the suburbs of the town a gentleman named Senate was captured and relieved of five hundred dollars in money. A man named Reed was also made prisoner and relieved of his purse and watch, Bennett left in the direction of Lewisport. As soon as the citizens learned that the band had departed from the town, they gathered around the wharf boat, and went earnestly to work to put out the fire. They were successful and succeeded in saving the wreck.

"On examining the hold, the three negro soldiers were found to be crouched in the darkest corner, and they were rescued from their perilous situation. Fearing the guerrillas might return, the dark trio were placed in a skiff and sent across the river to Indiana for safety. A son of Mr. Stout, a bright little boy, is missing from the town. It is presumed that he was either murdered or drowned by the fiends. The loss sustained by the burning of the wharf boat is estimated at four thousand dollars. As the steamer Palestine came up the river yesterday, in passing Owensboro' everything was found to be quiet. At Lewisport it was learned that Bennett and his gang had paid that town a visit on Sunday, doing no damage. Hawsville had received more distinguished attention, as several of the stores were broken open and plundered. On Sunday night the thieving marauding gang camped four miles from Cloverport. Yesterday morning the noted guerilla hunter Captain Jim Wilson with twenty-five men was on the war path, and four hours behind Bennett and his robber gang. Wilson was pressing forward with all the energy possible, and it was thought that he would succeed in overtaking the outlaws."

Foreign Gossip.

An instance of the danger of too hasty interments is mentioned by the *Ost-Deutsche-Post* of Vienna. A few days since, in the establishment of the Brothers of Charity in that capital the bell of the dead-room was heard to ring violently, and on one of the attendants proceeding to the place to ascertain the cause he was surprised at the sight of one of the supposed dead men pulling at the rope. He was removed immediately to another room, and hopes are entertained of his recovery.

A joint stock company has been formed in London called the "Chrystal Sanitarium Company." This company proposes to do nothing less than to cover in with glass a large area of ground "and to preserve therein an equable temperature, similar to Madeira; to build residences having communication with the grounds so enclosed, and lay out the interior in the most attractive form of landscape gardening, with the fruits and foliage suitable to a climate like Madeira." It is mentioned in its prospectus that, with these views, a beautiful property, consisting of a mansion and a park of about 10 acres, situated only a few miles from London, has been provisionally obtained. There is to be a hotel, and, in addition, suites of apartments and residences are to be let furnished. A number of respectable names figure as directors. The capital is £250,000 in shares.

Professor Godwin Smith, of Oxford University, England, having, in a recent letter, expressed his strong sympathy with the Federal Government in its efforts to suppress the slaveholders' rebellion in this country, a London journal pitches into him as follows: "There are many, probably, who find it hard to conceive what is the course of reading which has led Mr. Godwin Smith, a brilliant writer, and a professor of history, to avow his sympathy with a cause which the mass of other educated Englishmen have agreed to brand as unworthy the sympathy of a gentleman."

At a late celebration in England a beadle, in gaudy array, was mistaken for the Mayor. He complacently remarked, in explaining the mistake, that it was a very natural one; he had not long before been taken for no less a personage than Jerry-bald-eye. He meant to say Garibaldi.

McCLELLAN AT MALVERN HILL.

Startling Facts—McClellan Abandoned his Wounded to Perish—Gen. Kearney characterized it as being prompted by Cowardice or Treason—Gen. Martindale Shed Tears—The testimony of a Clergyman.

We find the following statement about McClellan's retreat from Malvern Hill in the Rev. J. J. Mark's able history of "The Peninsula campaign in Virginia." It is a piece of history which will be difficult for General McClellan to explain. The statement is the more important just now from the fact that the Rev. Mr. Marks wrote his history immediately after McClellan abandoned the Peninsula.

It was not written for political effect, nor by a politician, but by an army chaplain who was a faithful witness of the scenes which he describes. We copy it now for the benefit of the people who are invited to vote for the

ATLANTA.

Give God the honor! let a glorious shout
Arise and strike the vaulted roof above!
Through the long midnight of delay and doubt,
Bursts the bright morning of unclouded love.

Praise Him alone! with body, mind, and soul,
From southern coasts where icy fetters cling,
Let the glad anthem rise, and swell, and roll,
To flowery lands of sweet perpetual spring.

Stand up America! and with pride look down
On dastard nations who have prayed thy fall;
Thy brow needs not the blaze of jeweled crown,
Thy cornet sheds freedom's light o'er all.

Death lurks to pluck thee in these clouds of storm,
Be ours again, Atlanta! here are we
To strike the shackles from thy shivering form,
Arise! shake off thy dust, be free! be free!

Nay, back ye cravens, here I lift on high
The blood-red banner of rebellion's creed,
I've sworn for South to live, for South to die;
For the rich blessing Slavery, to bleed!

But hark! this time the message swiftly comes
In tones of thunder, rattling shot and shell,
In trumpet-blasts of war and roll of drums,
The diapason of an upturned hell!

From sun-lit valleys where the yellow grain
Submissive bends to catch the zephyr's breath,
From moss-clad mountain and far-reaching plain,
Ride armed men to the embrace of death.

Some rush on foaming chargers to the fray,
Some bear the musket, others wield the blade,
All with impatience groan, some swear, few pray,
Each loves the music of the cannonade!

Afar each warrior sees the glittering goal,
E'en horses neigh and prance to reach the light
A love of country burns the patriot soul,
Black treason, blood-bathed, summons to the fight!

They strike! and like the thunder-bolts of heaven
Falls the dread weight of an avenging hand!
With brazen bolts and bars asunder riven,
Atlanta stands redeemed before the land!

For freedom's martyrs gone to early graves,
We drop the tear and breathe the silent prayer;
But Gilead's balm awaits our bleeding braves,
And battle-wounds are healed forever there.

Then sound the trump and wave the flag on high!
Rejoice! rejoice! our motto now shall be
Forever ringing in the star-lit sky
And blazing there,—God! Sherman! Victory!

N. K. RICHARDSON.

PHILADELPHIA, September 3, 1864.

CLOTHS,
Cassimeres,
Satinets,
Meltons,
Tweeds,
Jeans,

Suitable for Boy's wear, for sale by

WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 Fifth Street.

BRANCH OF A N. YORK HOUSE.
D. KAISER & SON,
DEALERS IN
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailor's Trimmings, and
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
No. 166 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

Have just received a large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of Rue Beavers, heavy Cassimeres, Velvet and Woolen Vestings, &c., &c.
Also, Glencross' Fashion Report.
Merchant Tailors are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock. au30 2m

PITTSBURGH COAL COMPANY!!
Capital.....$150,000
3000 SHARES AT $50 EACH.
DIRECTORS AND TRUSTEES:
WM. BAGALEY, JAMES MARKLE, CHAS. W. RICKETSON, WM. PHILLIPS, JOSHUA RHODES.

THIS COMPANY HOLDS THE FEE SIMPLE of 107 acres of first quality Coal Land situate on the Monongahela river. The cost of said land at the rate of $125.00 per acre amounts to $13,375.00. The remaining $86,625 of the capital stock will be used in building a short railroad, erecting Coal Tipples and other necessary improvements, to develope the mineral of the Company. The distance from the river bank to the coal already opened is but fifty feet. At a low stage of the river there are twenty feet water at the Pittsburgh Coal Mines.

From these facts the Trustees and Directors have no doubt that with proper energy the Stock of the Company can very soon be made highly remunerative. Thirty per cent. on subscriptions will be called for payable on or before the 15th of September, 1864; balance of installments as may be ordered by the Trustees and Directors, and as the Company require.

Books of Subscription are opened at the following places:

Wm. Bagaley's, No. 9 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
Miller & Ricketson's, Nos. 20 and 22 Liberty street.
Joshua Rhodes & Co's, Duquesne Way, near Irwin street.
Peoples Insurance Company, corner of Fifth and Wood streets.

PITTSBURGH, August 26th, 1864. au31dwd

WESTERN UNIVERSITY.
Corner of Ross and Diamond streets.

FACULTY—Geo. Woods, L. L. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science; W. M. Gringo, M. A., Prof. of the Greek Language and Literature; Hon. Henry W. Williams, M. A., Prof. of Law; Sylvester Barnham, M. D., Prof. of Medical Science; Geo. F. Barker, E. Ph. M. D., Prof. Natural Science; Dorville Libby, B. A., Principal of Preparatory Department; Rev. S. E. Williams, A. M., Prof. of the Latin Language and Literature; Rev. Wm. M. Cornell, L. L. D., Prof. of Physical Training, Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene; Alphonse D. Danse, Teacher of the French Language; Rudolph Leonhart, Teacher of the German Language.

The best advantages are offered to students in the Preparatory English, Classical, Collegiate or Scientific course. The next term will commence September 1st. se1-4w

OFFICE OF NATIONAL MINING COMPANY, }
PITTSBURGH, August 27, 1864. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the National Mining Company have this day declared a dividend of Two Dollars per share on the capital stock of said Company, payable on Thursday, 1st September, 1864, to Stockholders of record at the close of business this day. Eastern Stockholders will be paid at the office of J. W. CLARK & CO., transfer agents, 115 st., Boston.
au27-1m JAMES M. COOPER, Sec'y and Treas.

BOROUGH OF MANCHESTER.—Notice is hereby given to persons holding Bonds, Warrants or any claims whatever against the Borough of Manchester, due on or before the 1st day of April, 1864, to present the same for payment at the Treasurer's office, on or before the 26th inst.; as the interest on said claims will cease after that date.
THOS. E. UPDIKE, Treas.
se6 6t

FOR SALE CHEAP—
ONE ENGINE AND BOILER,
9 inch cylinder, 4 feet stroke, with large fly wheel, in complete running order. 3 Boilers, 20 inches in diameter, 16 feet long.
For further particulars inquire at
M'CLELLAND & MULLHOLLAND,
au24-2w cor. Pa. avenue and Boyd street.

SCHOOL BOOKS USED IN THE FEMALE COLLEGE—
Cornell's Speakers and Readers.
Goddard's Arithmetics.
Mitchell's and McNally's Geographies.
Fraser's Grammars.
Cutter's Physiology.
Ray's Algebras.
Worcester's History.
Gromlon's Arithmetics.
Johnston's Philosophy and Chemistry.
Beecher's Domestic Economy.
Upham's Mental Philosophy.
Mitchinock's Latin Books.
Pasquelle's French Books.
Woodbury's German Books, &c., &c.
School Stationery, Paper, Pens, Copy Books, Pencils, Holders, Slates, Ink, &c., &c., for sale by
se30 CHAS. C. MELLOR, 81 Wood street.

GROCERIES—
12 hhds. N. O. Sugar.
20 " P. R. do.
20 " Cuba do.
20 bbls. Crushed, Granulated and Powdered.
20 " A and B Coffee.
20 " Syrups, assorted brands.
20 " N. O. Molasses.
100 bags Rio Coffee.
50 " Rice.
200 half chests Y. H., Imp., G. P. and Oolong Teas.
200 boxes 8's, 10's, 7's and Navy Tobacco.
50 bbls. Garrett's Snuff.
20 kegs N. C. Soda, with a full and completestock of goods in our line. For sale at lowest market rates.
se29 J. S. DILWORTH & CO.
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH.
BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.
U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,
Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new
7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes.
AND
OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all Subscribers.
au19-tf AD. REINEMAN, Prest.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH.
[Late Pittsburgh Trust Company.]
By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury this Bank is authorized to receive subscriptions to the
Three Years Seven and Three-Tenths Notes,
with interest coupons attached, payable semi-annually in currency. These notes are payable at maturity in Legal Tender, or convertible, at the option of the holders, into Gold-bearing interest 6 per cent. Bonds. The Notes will be in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000.
Persons depositing $20,000 and upwards will be allowed one-quarter of one per centum on the amount of the principal.
The usual commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
JOHN D. SCULLY,
ly30-12s Cashier.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.
QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,
278 PENN STREET.

Why do you give from $18 to $25 for a full set of Teeth, on Vulcanite, when you can get a better article for from $12 to $15. By a division of labor, each man devoting himself to a particular branch of an art, perfection is assured. It is thus I am enabled to supply an article, unequalled for beauty and excellence. Call and see specimens, and you will be convinced.
A full set on Vulcanite, Plain Teeth, $8 and up.
A full set on Vulcanite, with beautiful Gums and the plate highly polished, for $15 to $18; not $18, $20 and $25 as we have known to be charged in the city, under the pretence that it was a superior article. See, compare and decide. I guarantee the very best at $15 to $20 for a full set, and $8 to $10 for a double entire set.
Gum on Gold and Silver at proportionate rates.
Dr. J. SCOTT has charge of the Operative Department, where TEETH are EXTRACTED daily, without pain, by a perfectly safe and pleasant process, without the use of chloroform. au30

IRON.

M. WHITMORE....C. H. WOLFF....S. J. DUFF....T. H. LANE
WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO.,
(Sign of the Anvil.) Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 50 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh. jul1

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON AND NAILS.
WAREHOUSE:
No. 97 WATER STREET, BELOW WOOD,
fe13-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. SPANG.....C. B. HERRON.....J. W. CHALFANT.
SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,
ETNA IRON WORKS,
WAREHOUSE:
Nos. 91 and 92 WATER STREET,
ja14 PITTSBURGH, PA.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,
SLIGO IRON WORKS.
AGENCY: No. 121 WATER STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. LLOYD.....GEORGE BLACK.
LLOYD & BLACK.
KENSINGTON IRON WORKS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Common, Refined, Charcoal and Juniata Bar, Boiler, Sheet, Angle and T Iron.
ALSO,
SMALL T AND FLAT RAILS, FOR COAL AND OTHER MINING PURPOSES.
WAREHOUSE: No. 88 Water and No. 6 Market sts
my2-6m PITTSBURGH, PA.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS.
WAREHOUSE: Nos. 120 Water and 158 First streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
JONES & LAUGHLINS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Common and best refined, charcoal Merchant Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron, Nails and Spikes.
Also manufacturers of PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING, PISTON RODS AND PLATES. se22

STEEL.

BLACK DIAMOND
STEEL WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PARK BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, Square, Flat and Octagon, all Sizes,
Warranted equal to any Import or Manufactured in this country.
Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 First, and 150 and 152 Second streets, Pittsburgh. se7

THE SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cast, Spring, Plow and Saw Steel,
Springs, Axles, Crowbars, Vices, &c.
WAREHOUSE: 83 WATER and 100 FIRST streets
se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS,
JONES, BOYD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CAST STEEL,
ALSO,
Spring, Plow and A. B. Steel, Springs and Axles,
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST STREET. fe8-1y

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL.
Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Pork Steel; Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad, Spring and Frog Steel.
Office and Works Corner Harrison and Pike streets, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Warranted equal to the best English Steel.
Orders may be left at No. 37 Fifth street. se9

PIANOS.

MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.
A very large assortment of these and all other Musical Instruments, for sale by
HOFFMANN, HORNE & CO.,
No. 53 Fifth street,
jy18 Kleber & Bros. old stand.

WAMELINK & BARR,
No. 12 Bissell's Block, St. Clair street,
Sole Agents for the celebrated Bradbury, Schomacker & Co.'s Gold and Silver Prize Medal
PIANOS,
Cheaper and will stand in tune longer than any other PIANOS made. Also, Smith's Harmoniums and Melodeons and Musical Goods generally at the lowest Eastern cash prices. Pianos to let. Tuning and repairing done at the shortest notice. Sheet Music bound with neatness and dispatch. je24

RESTAURANTS.

BOWERY SALOON.—NO. 48 FIFTH ST., next door to Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. S. WILLIAMS,
sep7-1y Proprietor.

WILLIAM RUECKEISEN'S
PHILADELPHIA DINING SALOON,
No. 47 FIFTH STREET, opposite Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa., has refitted up his saloon in elegant style, all the delicacies of the season always on hand, served up by a first class French cook of Paris. Delicious oysters first of the season. jul6-1y

PETER WILBERT'S
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,
No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The best of Liquors, Ales and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. Meals served up at all hours. fe13-1y

OPEN AGAIN.
E. REINEMAN'S
DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,
No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters, first of the season. se17-1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S
BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,
No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building,)
Pittsburgh, Pa.
se7-1y

JOHN MEYER'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
No. 46 Smithfield street,
oc28-1y PITTSBURGH.

JOHN GANGWISCH.
UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY,
WHOLESALE OFFICE
No. —, Penn street, Fifth Ward,
jy30-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

ELI YOUNG'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
Nos. 129 and 131 Smithfield street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. se24-1y

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC and COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au18-6m

GROCERS.

RIDER & CLARK,
Commission Merchants
AND FACTORS IN
PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,
OILS, CANDLES, &c.
98 Water and 132 Front st., Pittsburgh. 51 Broad st., New York.
Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. au24-1y

J. A. GRAFF.....C. REITER.
GRAFF & REITER,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
No. 27 Wood st., Pittsburgh.
Dealers in Produce generally.
Liberal cash advances on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern Market. au23-6m

R. HONEGGER.
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CATAWBA
AND FOREIGN WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
Liberty street, No. 351, Pittsburgh.
au15-1y

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT
TIERNAN AND GETTY'S
No. 65 OHIO street, corner of Diamond,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
200 bbls. Rye Whisky, 2 years old.
10 " " " "
50 " Pure Brandy.
100 " Rectified Whisky.
20 " Port Wine.
10 " Blackberry Brandy.
10 " Cherry "
15 " Madera Wine.
10 " Cherry Wine.
10 " Holland Gin.
5 " Jamaica Rum. au10-1m.

CHARLES C. BAISLEY,
Produce and Commission Merchant,
MERCHANDISE BROKER,
And dealer in all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.
No. 179 Liberty street,
au4 PITTSBURGH, PA.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT
COOK, PETTIT & CO.'S,
No. 12 Smithfield street.
100 tierces Canvassed S. C. Hams;
100 tierces Prime Leaf Lard;
300,000 lbs Plain Hams;
50,000 lbs Canvassed Hams;
25,000 lbs Uncanvassed Sugar Cured Hams;
300,000 lbs Extra Nice Shoulders;
100,000 lbs Clear Sides;
50,000 lbs Ribbed Sides;
20,000 lbs Sugar Cured Dried Beef;
300 bbls (Shepard & Sons) Extra Family Flour.
my18

GEO. W. DILWORTH.....JOH. S. DILWORTH.
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, near Smithfield
ja13

WILLIAM BAGALEY
WHOLESALE GROCER,
se7 No. 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g.
MILLER & RICKETSON,
Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Cigars,
Nos. 221 and 223, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., constantly on hand. se18

O. R. JONES.....O. R. JONES
GEORGE R. JONES & SON,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND BOAT FINISHERS, dealers in Manilla Rope, Oakum, Oils, Pitch and Pittsburgh manufactured articles. No. 141 Water street, above the Monongahela Bridge, Pittsburgh Pa.

JOHN SHIFERTH.....CHARLES WEIHL.
JOHN SHIFERTH & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD SAHL,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS.
27 & 29 Market street, corner of Second, jul Pittsburgh.

CLOTHING.

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,
83 WOOD STREET,
MERCHANT TAILORS
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,
and warranted to give satisfaction, as to fit, comfort, beauty and durability. au2

BISSELL'S BLOCK
WM. H. McGEE,
No. 10 St. Clair Street,
WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF Buyers to his Stock of Goods. It has been selected with great care, and contains all the Newest Styles of Goods to be found at first-class houses. Gents wishing a Suit of Clothes made to order shall please call and examine our goods and prices. Also a full and complete stock of Furnishing Goods.
W. H. McGEE, Merchant Tailor,
my27 No. 10 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN S. LEE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 49 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh,
my 18

ATTORNEYS.

E. S. MORROW,
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER
No. 114 Fifth street
se26

JNO. H. HAMPTON.....W. C. MORELAND
HAMPTON & MORELAND,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
No. 98 DIAMOND STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA
my6

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,
SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.
NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH
my18

H. C. MACKRELL.....S. A. JOHNSON
MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.
Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.
Office: No. 89 Grant street.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Call with Discharge and two witnesses. jy26

GILBERT M. M'MASTER.....JOSEPH M. GAZZAM
M'MASTER & GAZZAM,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Office, No. 98 Grant Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Particular attention paid to Collections in Allegheny and adjoining counties. je14-1y

THE BOUNTY OF $100,
DUE WOUNDED SOLDIERS,
CAN NOW BE COLLECTED in
FROM TEN TO TWENTY DAYS' TIME.
CALL WITH DISCHARGE,
Or address
ARTHURS & RIDDELL,
No. 135 FOURTH STREET,
je26-1f PITTSBURGH.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by
REICHENBACH,
No. 88 Fourth street, near Market street.
No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all its movements, as well as in appearance, and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. It met the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 12th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Parties in this city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless limbs.
Crutches can be dispensed with the first time the leg is worn. On horseback, it has the power and movements as when walking.
REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND, which is natural in appearance and movements, and when worn but a short time by those requiring them, are indispensable. je14-1y

A. G. NEUBERT—MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS. Also, all Kinds of TRUSSES, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS and SHOULDER BRACES. Machines for conformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired. Ladies attended by A. NEUBERT. No. 18 ST. CLAIR street, PITTSBURGH. se8-1y

U. S. INSPECTOR
T. J. RICHARDSON
has located his office at Jos. S. Finch's Distillery, Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195 First street, where he can be found for
inspection of Oils, Whisky, &c.
au29-1w T. J. RICHARDSON.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS
AND CONGRESS GAITERS.
A Full and Complete Assortment
Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.
S. DALZELL,
123 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

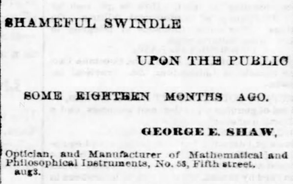
BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.—Notwithstanding the late great advance in goods of all kinds, a fine assortment of
BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,
for
GENT'S, WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' WEAR,
can be bought at a light advance on manufacturers' prices, at the Boot and Shoe House of
SLATER & SOUTH,
aug2 No. 54 Market street.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH, TEETH, TEETH.
ONLY FIVE DOLLARS A SET.
Know all men by these presents, that I, G. W. SPENCER, Dentist, Proprietor of the Steam Dental Establishment, No. 234 Penn street, which is the largest and most complete in the United States, do hereby agree to furnish to the bearer of this advertisement, or any person who may present themselves to my office, with a full upper or under set of those beautiful Volcanite Teeth, which not only combine all the uses of the Natural Teeth, but are so set as to make a beautiful and perfect representation of the Natural Teeth, for the low price of FIVE DOLLARS A SET.
Several first-class Assistants always in attendance, thus securing to patients prompt and immediate attention.
Every operation warranted comfortable, and to render good service.
N. B.—Don't forget the place, No. 234 PENN STREET, and also that the FIVE DOLLARS will be required to be paid in Gold. aug5

OPTICIANS.

RUSSIAN PEBBLES-FALSE PRETENCES
IN ANSWER TO THE MANY INQUIRIES, I beg to inform the public we have no CONNECTION with the above CASE lately
HELD TO COURT,
Having Exposed this
SHAMEFUL SWINDLE
UPON THE PUBLIC
SOME EIGHTEEN MONTHS AGO.
GEORGE E. SHAW,
Optician, and Manufacturer of Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments, No. 58, Fifth street.
aug3.



SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those near which cannot see. The greatest relief and improvement on the sight can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street. J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.
The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hydrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my house.
Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

FOUNDRIES

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS
AND SMALL MACHINERY
Made to order, in good style, by
PATTERSON, ERBE & CO.,
Economy Works, Grosvenor Street,
(One Square above the Bridge)
BIRMINGHAM, PA.
Prices Low. Terms Cash. jy5-1y

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
se17 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FULTON FOUNDRY.—
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.
JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.
Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers &c.; Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,
Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.
FOSTER & CO.,
Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.
fe8-1y

UTILITY WORKS,
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS, MANCHESTER, PA.
McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Blind Locks and Supporters, Beadstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.
Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.
Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR
SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets.
Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—
CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street, manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the firms of Reis, Richards & Berger, Reis, Richards, Berger & Co., and Berger, Ritcher & Co., in this day dissolved by mutual consent, William Richards having disposed of his entire interests in the same to the new firm of REIS, BROWN & BERGER, who will settle all debts, and are alone authorized to collect the obligations due to said firms.
GEORGE C. REIS,
WILLIAM RICHARDS,
WILLIAM H. BROWN,
ANDREW B. BERGER.
Shenango Iron Works, New Castle, July 23d, 1864.

CARD.—The undersigned having purchased the entire interests of William Richards, in the above named firms, will continue the manufacture of Iron, Nails, Boat and Railroad Spikes, at the Shenango Iron Works, under the name and firm of REIS BROWN & BERGER.
GEORGE C. REIS,
WM. H. BROWN
ANDREW B. BERGER.
Shenango Iron Works, New Castle, July 23d, 1864.
au4-2m-Sl-s-w

FOR THE FALL OF 1864.—
200,000 APPLE TREES.
Extra fine, two, three, four and five years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.
Also, a very large stock of Pear, (standard and Dwarf,) Cherry, Peach, Plum, Evergreen, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c., wholesale and retail, at very reasonable prices. JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.,
se22-1f Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries

MARVIN'S
SUPERIOR CRACKERS.

No. 64 Fourth street,
au11

JOHN MOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
for the sale of Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, and every variety of Blooms.
se9 No. 74 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OIL BBL. TRESS HOOPS, for sale by JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood st.

MANUFACTURERS.

JOS. TOMLINSON & SON,
VULCAN WORKS,
Duquesne Way and Cecil alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Machinery and Castings of all descriptions. Particular attention paid to Jobbing work. Orders for all descriptions of work will be thankfully received and promptly executed from the best material workmanship. jy18-cw

PITT BOILER AND SHEET IRON WORKS.
CARROLL & SNYDER,
Corner of SECOND and SHORT streets,
Manufacturers of Tubular, Double Flued and Cylinder Steam Boilers, Chimneys, Britchen, Fire Beds Ash Pans, Steam Pipes, Salt Pans, Oil Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Settling Pans, Iron Bridges, Gasometers. Particular attention paid to repairs of Steamboat & Land Boilers. New and second-hand Boilers always on hand. jy11

HENRY DEWERITZ. JULIUS KIRMSE. JOSEPH LANG.
DEWERITZ, KIRMSE & CO.,
No. 139 THIRD street, between Wood & Smithfield,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Manufacturers of Brewers' Kettles, Stills, Oil Tubes, Copper Pumps, Steam and Escape Pipes, Malt Kilns, and all kinds of Copper, Sheet Iron and Blacksmith Work. jy30-1y

JAMES BOWN,
SUCCESSOR TO BOWN & TETLEY,
Manufacturer and Importer of
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, HARDWARE,
GUNSMITH'S MATERIALS, CUTLERY, &c.
No. 136 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Agents for Colt's Pistols and Rifles. jy2-cy

CADMAN.....T. B. CRAWFORD.
DUQUESNE BRASS WORKS.
CADMAN & CRAWFORD, Brass Founders, Gas and Steam Fitters. Particular attention paid to Steamboat Work and Oil Refineries. Corner of Duquesne Way and St. Clair streets. au9-1y

UNION BRASS WORKS.
MANSFIELD & FITZSIMMONS.
Keep constantly on hand Babbitt's Anti-Friction Metal, Packing Metal for Steam Cylinders, Antimony, Pig Lead, &c., &c.
No. 13 Second near Short street.
jy26-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

KEYSTONE BOLT AND NUT WORKS.
HUBLEY, ADAMS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Carriage, Machine, Plow and Bridge Bolts. Also, Nuts and Washers.
Office: No. 73 Water street. Factory: corner Main and Cherry street, Allegheny. jy23-1y

PITTSBURGH PLOW WORKS,
J. C. RIDWELL,
Manufacturer of every variety of Plows, Plow Castings, Steel Moldboards, Cultivators, &c. Manufactory, Warehouse and Office, corner Duquesne Way, Fayette street and Harrison alley, only three squares from all the Railroad Depots.
Having increased facilities for foundry work I am prepared to make to order Castings of all kinds, of superior quality, as also to do Machine Work generally. fe21

EXCELSIOR BOLT & NUT WORKS.—
LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers of, and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of
Bolts, Nuts, Washers & Thimble Skeins.
Office and Warehouse corner Market and Water streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. jy6-1y

SCHAUB & McDONALD'S
SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,
Anderson street, near Hand street Bridge, Allegheny city, Pa.
Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. se26-1y

LAKE SUPERIOR
Copper Mills and Smelting Works.
PARK, McCURDY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sheath, Braziers and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter, Solder, &c. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Fire, &c.
Constantly on hand Tinman's Machines and Tools.
Warehouse: 140 FIRST and 139 SECOND streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. au8-3m

O'HARA BOILER WORKS,
POWERS & CO.,
attend to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Salt Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings and all other articles usually manufactured at similar concerns.
Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.
Works corner of Liberty and Second streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. oc27-tf

LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Axes, Shovels, Saws, Picks, Mattocks, &c.
Warehouse: No. 118 WATER street, four doors below Monongahela House,
fe16-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

VULCAN FORGE.
W. P. PORTER,
MANUFACTURER OF
Steamboat Shafts, Cranks, Piston Rods, Pitman Jaws, Wrists, Locomotive and Car Axles, Anchors, and all kinds of Heavy Forging.
TEMPERANCEVILLE,
my23-1y near Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa.

BARNDOLLAR & PRICE, (successors to T. B. J. Craig,) manufacturers and dealers in TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE, also, TIN AND IRON ROOFERS AND JOB WORKERS. Just received, a large assortment of House Furnishing Hardware, such as Water Coolers, Knife Boards, Meat